REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,198.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 } Including / { For Six Months.. ... Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. D. Matthews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1872, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1872.	Leave Tuticorin	March 1872.
,, Ratnagherry	10	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Visagapatam	28
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopaulpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Allepey	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut and proceed to Beypore and thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1872.	Leave BUSSORAH	April 1872.
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	3
Arrive Guadur	19	,, Bushire	3
,, Muscat	20	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Linga	24	,, Muscat	12
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	30	Leave Kurrachee	19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,183 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

Fares :

To LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,033 Tons Register, 140 H.P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	,, 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :

Erato	1482 tons, to sail	21st	March.
Como	1500 ,,	25th	,,
Palermo	1500 ,,	7th	April.
Urbino	1535 ,,	14 h	,,
Othello	3009 ,,	15th	May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 28th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	23	.....	8
Port Said	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria	38	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	34	.....	14
Naples	50	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS

VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,

BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPNAY.

No. 25, APOLLO STREET,

NOTICE.

The Sale of Baronda Jewellery advertised for Sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th March 1872, is unavoidably POSTPONED to 15th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Cricket's handsome plated Chandeliers, a valuable 5-Day Clock by James McCabe, rich Table Ornaments, a splendid collection of rare Plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises, richly open carved black wood furniture, made to order, such as circular, pier, side, and oblong tables with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and dewan couches, teapoys with marble tops, chiffoniers, whatnot, a valuable 8 day clock, by French, Royal Excavange, handsome plated 7 and 5 light argand lamps, rich vases and table ornaments, alabaster and bronze figures, Persian carpets, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, a mahogany telescope dining table, a handsome mahogany almira with plate glass doors, a large collection of rare choice plants of great variety, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—Plants will be sold at 7 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, the 7th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. E. Schreiber, a first-class full-size slate Billiard Table by "Tourstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Victoria Carriage glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th and WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Pianos, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Kris, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mangan, Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Adam, also a smart Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome carriage glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order, a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsden, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUNDRY USEFUL ARTICLES.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 7th March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Pubic Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of 4 Cases sundry useful articles for household purposes comprising Dixon's best Britannia Metal 3,4,5, and 6 gill Teapots and 4 and 5 half-pints Coffee Pots, Hot Water Jugs, Wine Funnels, Egg Cups, Chamber Candlesticks, Children's Drinking Cups, some with glass bottoms, best Electro-plated (Dixon's) Tea and Coffee Services, Coffee and Tea Pots, Egg Steamers, Decanter Stands, Drinking Cups, Pewter Ice Cream Pots, Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, Leather-covered Britannia and Spirit Flasks and shaving Boxes, Pewter Inkstands and Ice Moulds, large and small Ice Water Bottles, Britannia Metal Hot Water Dishes and Hot Water Plates, Chamber Pans, Dish Covers, Nursery Lamps, Copper Tea-kettles, Toddy Kett es, Omelet Pans, Frying pans, Saucepans, Pudding Basins, Cul enders Cutlet and Stew Pans, Jelly and Cake Moulds, Folding Coaches Racks, Brass Barrel Bolt, Gim Rings, Pulleys, Lifting and Drawer Handles, Sets of Ornamental Brass and China and brass and Gold Lock and Knob Furniture, Finger Plates, Butt Hinges, Clothes Hooks, Beer and Water Cocks, best buck-horn and White handled Knives and Forks and Carvers, Egg Steamers with Lamps, Cast Bells with Handles, Tea Bells with China Handles, Call Bells with Inkstands, Sandwick Boxes, Japanned Cash and Biscuit Boxes, Mincing Knives, Iron Steel Meat Choppers, Paste Cu ters, Patty and Tart Pans, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above will be on view from Tuesday the 5th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND HOUSES AT GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN WATSON, submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of him the said John Watson in a Bungalow, with Compound at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the District of Bholeshwer, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 158, and containing about 12,627 superficial yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Chunam Buttee Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Church Mission House, on or towards the North by the property of the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory Institution, and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Honorable Mungulsa Nathoobhoy, partly by the property of Doosbhoy Hormusjee Patel, partly by property of Jehangeer Bazonjee Vakeel, and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Pultoo.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1872.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Shopkeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

J. and E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The CARGO of the Steamer MIRFIELD, arrived from the Clyde and Liverpool, is now being landed; and CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

Bills of Lading to be sent for inspection to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Agents for Captain Loudon.

Bombay, 4th March 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the supply of 10 TONS of TALLOW, to be delivered as required.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Tallow," should be lodged at Undersigned's Office on or before the 11th instant.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

NOTICE.—TO be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s DOCKYARD, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, and days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES consisting of Awnings, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boats, Mast-, Yards, Old brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Lathes, Pumps, Boilers (iron), and Coal Dust; also a quantity of New Copper Bolts and Plates, in small lots, to suit the convenience of Purchasers. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1872.

TO THE EDITOR "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I call upon the EUROPEAN, who drove in a Mail Coach with a pair of white horses from Paidhonie to Fort, at about 6-30 P.M., on SATURDAY last, to SEND ME his NAME and ADDRESS and thereby afford me an opportunity of prosecuting him for the brutal assault committed on my person without experiencing from me the *slightest* cause of provocation.

I hope, that, if he is a *Gentleman*, he will meet this challenge *openly*, and not prove himself a *Coward*, as he did when he drove away from the place of assault, after giving me a cut in the face with the lash of his whip. As I smart under the pain the laceration has left behind, so do I wish that he may do the same in his own *guilty conscience*.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

225, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, 4th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAMABAEE, widow of the late Dossabhoy Ruttonjee, ARDESEER DOSSABHOY, and SORABJEE DOSSABHOY, respectively, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, have CONTRACTED and AGREED with SORABAEE, wife of Shewshunker Morojee, to SELL to her all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at New Town, in Obelisk Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. The said ground contains by admeasurement about 290 square yards, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,567, and stands on the name of Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 10, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Chunam Butcher Street, on or towards the west by the Agiary or Fire Temple of Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Patell, on or towards the north by the said Obelisk Road, and on or towards the south by the house of Sydoo Butcher, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, facing on the north side of the said Obelisk Road, formerly and now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hanabaee. All persons having any claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and the sum or sums they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 4th day of March 1872.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,

Solicitor for the Purchaser.

TO BE LET, a very convenient and dry GODOWN, having two entrances, fit for Storing Goods and for a Shop, lately vacated by Messrs. JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE and Co., Shopkeepers, in Forbes Street, No. 1.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25 per Dozen.	
Do. Carbonell & Co	,,	20 ,,
Do. J. Sandiford & Son's	,,	24 ,,
Do. Wackrow, Moodie, & Hope's ...	,,	24 ,,
Do. M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	,,	20 ,,
Do. do.	,,	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.	21 ,,
Do. do.	Qts.	42 ,,
Do. do. Magnums ...	,,	82 ,,
Do. Arthur H Browning's..	Qts.	24 ,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior..	Qts.	24 ,,
Do. Boutelleau & Co. 3 Dozen ...	Cases	16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	,,	13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Red, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDIAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD and SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD and SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Hensa, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, Lea and Perrins give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES from THIS DATE.

KING & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

NOTICE.—PHOTOGRAPHS, Carte-de-Visite size of the late EARL MAYO, and his ASSASSIN, SHERR ALLI, for SALE by BOURNE and SHEPHERD.—Price, Rs. 1 per Copy. Also, Carte Photographs of H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retail at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 13th February 1872. Wholesale Agent.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle by the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The TIME for RECEIVING the TENDERS for the TOOLSEE WATER WORKS has been EXTENDED to five o'clock on afternoon of WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

NOTICE.—Parties holding ACCEPTANCES are requested to PRESENT them for PAYMENT at the Municipal Controller's Office on TUESDAY next, after which date INTEREST will not be ALLOWED.

JAMES THORBURN,

Acting Controller, Municipal Accounts.

2nd March 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 22nd January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets. The cargo has already been sold at excellent condition, and I look for you having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE of AMMUNITION to KURRACHEE, and for the CONVEYANCE of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Steam Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Consular Fees (if any) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

FOR SALE.—Under instructions

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value in sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	722½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	205
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	255
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	420

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 2nd March compared with the statement issued on 24th February :—

LIABILITIES.	24th Feb.	2nd March.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	397,94,189	375,95,976
Do. do. at Branches	56,34,632	61,38,798
Other Deposits	132,74,148	152,28,363
Post Bills	49,152	38,571
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,13,355	9,26,137
Rs.	658,55,496	664,96,945
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	43,76,104	43,20,829
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	86,45,646	88,04,206
Loans, on Security of do do.	46,71,537	54,01,156
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,355	8,906
Bills Discounted	142,06,789	135,84,576
Stamps	7,046	6,953
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,92,964		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,37,964	4,37,964
Bullion	9,65,385	13,32,446
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,14,689	3,57,909
Cash and Currency Notes	322,32,985	322,42,000
Rs.	658,55,496	664,96,945

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND MARCH 1872.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72.	.....	.....	.....	176618 6
Rates ..	16,03,399	111,731 0	7 14,939 9 5	12957 10 0
Duties—Town	4,33,695	97,547 6	6 10,587 1 4	108134 7 10
Do. Tobacco.	1,25,000	13,300 0	0 2,300 0 0	25,600 0 0
Do. Liquor..	2,25,000	25,911 8	0 25 0 0	25,936 8 0
Conveyances ..	8,991	1,273 14	516 10 0	1,790 8 0
Do. Wheel TAX	2,52,00	21,745 15	0 1,938 14	23,704 13 0
Market Fees ..	2,52,000	33,967 8	7 2,954 12	36,922 4 7
Halalcore Cess.	2,14,758	8,097 3	8 465 4 11	8,532 8 7
HealDpt.,Census	12,000	12,000 0	0	12,000 0 0
Workshops ..	.....	8,743 8	0 21 2 0	8,765 10 0
Municipal Debt	15,00,000	.....	1500000 0 0	1500000 0 0
Deposits ..	.....	7,346 1	11 39 0 0	7,646 1 11
Advances ..	.....	17,241 14	2 399 11 8	17,641 9 10
Miscel.—Fines..	15,500	702 1	3 20 0 0	722 1 3
Do. Receipts .	19,066	9,715 8	2 48 0 0	9,761 8 2
Do. Fees ..	55,386	9,171 8	4 2,035 7 3	11,214 15 7
Do. Savings..	.....	722 13	10	722 13 10
Last Year's Assets ..	.....	797 2	5	797 2 5
Total Rs..	30,68,729	397,576 6	9 1536469 8 7	1936045 15 4
Grand Total Rs.	.....	.....	.....	2110064 5 4

DISBURSEMENTS.								
Superintendence	1,34,936	18,741	4	0	4,106	6	1 22,847	10 1
Assessment ..	55,53:	8,919	2	6	2,620	15	4 11,580	1 4
Collection Dept	56,393	11,893	12	9	.....		11,893	12 9
Police Account..	3,54,304	56,387	1	3	178	9	3 56,573	1 0
Health Dept...	7,84,728	110,657	6	2	4,831	15	8 115489	5 11
Public Works—								
Establishment	36,780	12,654	15	7	.....		12,654	15 7
Lighting ..	2,71,566	20,188	9	3	.....		20,188	9 3
Watering ..	3,20,000	14,030	1	6	.....		14,030	1 6
Repairs, Roads	14,000	6,539	13	3	50	0	0 6,589	13 3
Do. Buildings	50,000	51	5	9	.....		51	5 9
Impt. of Streets	75,604	.....			.....		.....	
Water Works.	3,75,823	1,340	9	1	61	10	0 1,402	3 1
Drainage ..	3,000	676	14	0	.....		676	14 0
Vic. Gardens..	.....	.....			.....		.....	
Workshops ..	.....	10,977	10	0	.....		10,977	10 0
Debt ..	6,02,130	76,982	14	9	74,575	0	0 150657	14 9
Prim. Education	8,500	565	8	0	565	8	0 1,131	0 0
Deposits ..	.....	21,013	11	2	59	6	4 21,073	1 6
Advances ..	.....	6,543	11	11	.....		6,543	11 11
Plant & Stores .	15,000	669	13	8	21	0	10 690	14 6
Miscellaneous ..	10,442	6,651	8	9	148	4	0 6,799	13 9
Last Year's Liabilities ..	.....	43,005	15	5	211,523	14	8 254529	14 1
Total Rs..	30,72,379	4,28,218	2	1	298782	10	2 727000	12 3
Balance on 2nd March 1872								1383663 9 1
* Debits and Credits deducted.								
Grand Total Rs.								2110064 5 4

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

CALCUTTA.—29TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 99-4, 99-2 and 99-3, or 0-12 to 0-14 discount.

Some time-bargain contracts for heavy amounts, at Rs. 99-4 per century or 99-2 at 101-10 and 101-12 respectively for cash, and yesterday a time-bargain contract for upwards of 2 lakhs, at Rs. 101-12 for delivery in 3 weeks.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH MARCH.

London ..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships ..	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre ..	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Lord Ashburton	Adey	Liverpool, Sept. 14.
	J. P. Smith	Williams	North Shields, Sept. 20.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, March 1.
	Mirfield (s)	London	Liverpool, Jan. 29.
	Zelica	Steven	South Shields, Oct. 19.
	Fathe Salam	Nacoda	Galle, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Khimjee Oodowjee	Leighton	London via Cochin.
	Sea Queen	Mcbride	Rangoon.
	Undaunted	Young	Liverpool.
	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Aden and Suez.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Rafin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Red Gauntlet, Mann, to Liverpool.
Schooner Felicite, Nacoda, to Malabar Coast and Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir J. R Carnac, to Carwar.
Steamer Royal Standard, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
1	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Madras, Feb. 24.
	Napoleon	Jones	Point de Galle, Jan. 30.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
29	Oriental (s)		Bombay.
	Jas C. Stevenson (s).		London.
Mar.			
1	Pembrokeshire		Coconada.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

February—March.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky denoted=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°						
26	29·867	76·5	68·8	64·9	·686	...	84·8	70·2	ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNE, NNW.	193
27	·889	75·9	69·4	66·3	·725	...	83·2	70·3	NNW., NE, ESE, W., NW	154
28	·898	75·7	69·0	65·8	·722	...	81·6	70·5	NNW., NNW	NNE 208
29	·924	75·7	69·7	66·9	·747	1·1	82·2	70·8	NW., NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW	262
1	·913	75·1	69·3	66·5	·749	...	81·1	70·3	NNE, NW, NNW, N	265
2	·891	75·7	67·2	62·8	·652	0·6	83·6	70·4	NNW., N., NNW, NW, NNW	347

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Redewater (s), 10 cases slates, K. Budroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Athol (s), 33 boxes silver bars, value Rs. 1,00,000, The National Bank of India; 72 boxes silver bars, value Rs. 2,00,000 Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Hutton (s), 8 cases glassware and 1 case Chinaware, S. Ruzubally.

Anazi, 138 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.

Robinson Crusoe, 36 cases claret, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 150 tons coals, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila, 300 bales cotton, King & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Hurry Thackersey; 30 bales cottom, H. S. Essa.

Bella Maria, 500 bags galls, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 2,500 bundles galls, Soondercas Vagjee; 250 bags myrabolams, Narronjee Dewjee; 27 bags galls, Shawmall Sobhasram.

Prince Patrick, 12 cases chundros, Moorally Soomar; 23 bales cotton, Oobunchund Heerjee; 27 bales hides, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 83 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vizboocandass; 100 bales rags, Toolseedass Cullianjee; 500 bales cottqn, Remington & Co.; 35 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee.

Augusta, 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Knight Commander, 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Westminister, 300 bales cotton, King & Co.

Astarte, 47 bales cotton, Jewraz Bhojraz; 50 bales rags, Cooverjee Cullianjee; 39 bales cotton, H. S. Essa.

Caledon (s), 5 bales hides, H. F. Soares; 101 bales cotton, Gordhundass Pursotumdass; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales cotton, Ruzubally Allibaza; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 1,450 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 75 bales wool, Pursotam Parsey; 15 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 36 cases safflower, Forbes & Co.; 1 bale wool, Ruttonjee Mooljee; 113 bales cotton, P. Chineram; 50 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 4 bales grey shirtings, Wallace & Co.

Hutton (s), 125 bags linseed, Soorjee Bhanjee; 450 packages wet dates, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 12 bales cotton, Ragoojee Khimjee.

Richmond (s), 50 bales cotton, Munorebhoy Luckmedass; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 500 bundles myrabollams, Naronjee Dewjee; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, Jaitha Chuterbhoy; 2 cases shawls, R. Joowalanath; 500 bundles galls, C. Versey; 50 bales cotton, H. Capoorchund.

Harold (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Dilston Castle (s), 55 bales cotton, King & Co.; 105 bales cotton Nesserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 50 bales wool, Mooljee, Jaitha & Co.; 123 bales wool, Farnham & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 55 bales cotton, H. S. Essa.

Redewater (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Rapel Dulputhboy.

Sumatra (s), 50 bales wool, G. Fazul & Co.; 200 bales wool Nursey Khuttow; 115 bales wool, Canjee Megjee; 50 bales wool, J. Pursotum.

Royal Standard (s), 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 11 cases cardamoms, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 1 case shawls, R. Joowalanath.

FOR NEW YORK.

Simla, 200 bales rags, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ceres, 216 bags coffee and 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Pekin, 12 bales cotton, Mugun Moolchund.

Tim Whiffler, 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Urano (s), 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

North Tyne (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.]

Urano (s), 50 bales cotton, Nelsen, Riebe & Co.; 21 bales cotton Nesserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

North Tyne (s), 557 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS. Rs. A. P.

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	4 12 0
500	„ „ „	40	„ 39	„ 8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
1,500	„ „ „	40	„ 39	„ 8¼ lbs.	5 9 6
2,500	„ „ „	40	„ 39	„ 7¾ lbs.	5 7 0
700	„ „ Maddapollams	32	„ 24	„ 2¾ lbs.	1 14 0
2,000	„ „ T. Cloths (fine)	29	„ 24	„ 6 lbs.	3 12 0
300	„ White Mulls (No. 30)	45	„ 20		3 13 0
200	„ „ (No. 35)	45	„ 20		4 1 0
1,000	„ Orange Jacconets	45	„ 21		3 0 0
1,000	„ „ „	40	„ 20		2 11 0
1,000	„ „ „	40	„ 20		2 12 0

COTTON.

200 candies	New Barsee M.G. (ready)	...	...	Rs. 286-87
50 „	„ „ „	...	...	„ 255
150 „	„ Dhollerah (10th)	May ...	...	„ 260
200 „	„ Verumgaum	„ ...	...	„ 245
25 „	„ Broach (W. selection)	...	...	„ 230
100 „	„ Akote (full pressed)	...	...	„ 265
50 „	„ „	„	...	„ 266
50 „	„ Comrawuttee	„	...	„ 262
25 „	„ Bhowruggur (ready)		...	„ 256½
150 „	„ Old Dhollera (full pressed)		...	„ 235

YARNS.

5 bales	Turkey Red, No. 40	...	... As. 19½
10 „	„ No. 40-60	...	... As. 21½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—4TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th March, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th March, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 3rd March, 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th March, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 3rd to 9 P.M. of the 4th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 22	0 5
„ Kurrachee	1 38	0 5
„ Madras	2 23	0 33

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th March, 2-25 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 4th March, 9 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th March, 11-10 A.M.; via Turkey, 3rd March, 5-45 P.M. From Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Galloway, Captain, 2nd Beloch Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Cunningham, Captain, 1st Belooch Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Greathed, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Allahabad.

Callaghan, Lieutenant, 68th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Morgan, M.D., Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Mooltan.

Hogg, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Belooch Regiment, from furlough, from England.

Day, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th N. I., on leave, from Deesa.

Reily, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Cotton, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from Meerut.

McCallum, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on duty from Meerut.

Brereton, 2nd Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Bellary.

Knox, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Blert, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Mathews, Riding Master, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Robinson, Quartermaster, Bengal Army, on leave, from Shahjehanpore.

Stallard, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ferozepore.

Mathews, Riding Master, 11th Hussars, to appear before a medical board, from Muttra.

Trevelyan, Lieutenant, 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

Kennedy, Lieutenant, 2-1st Regiment, on duty, from Shahjehanpore.

McCrystal, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Bangalore.

Gordon, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Meerut.

Marshall, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.

Daryall, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England.

Graham, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Stewart, Major, 4th Madras Cavalry, to join, to Secundrabad.

Barker, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on medica certificate, to England.

Cook, Captain, 1-21st Foot, on leave, to England.

Martin, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.

Harrison, Captain, 55th Foot, to join, to Peshawur.

Calusac, Colonel, 16th N. I., on furlough, to Europe.

Greathed, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to Europe.

Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th N. I., on leave, to Chalisgaum.

Combe, Colonel, 18th N. I., from leave, to Rajcote.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 1st March 1872.

The services of the undermentioned officers being required for duty with troops to the Madras Presidency, they are directed to accompany them accordingly under the orders of the Commandant General Depot :—

18th Hussars, Lt. Nolan; 21st Hussars, Lt. Braine; and 76th Foot, Capt. Talbot.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

E-in-S A.—Lt. W. L. C. Gordon, from 29th Feb. to 29th March 1872, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

66th Foot.—Lt. Cattaghon, from 14th Feb. to 1st March 1872, privilege leave.

Poona, 2nd March, 1872.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. B. T., Staff Asst. Surgeon Moore who arrived from Deesa, is directed to proceed to Bombay, at the public expense, reporting himself for orders to the Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospls., Bombay Presidency.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. B. T., Staff Asst. Surg. Coates who arrived from Bombay, is directed to proceed in medical charge of Detail 48th Regt. for Bellary to-morrow, returning to Poona at the public expense, on completion of his duty Apothy. Muignel who arrived with invalids from Deesa is directed to rejoin his Regt. the 108th, forthwith, at the public expense.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, February 29.)

Mr J. C. McDonell, Asst. Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjaub, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th Aug. 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J. G. Ryall, Judge, Small Cause Court, on return from furlough to Europe, is posted to Simla.

Mr. W. P. Woodward, Judge, Small Cause Court, from Simla to Umritsar, on being relieved by Mr. Ryall.

Capt. C. E. Armstrong, Judge, Small Cause Court, from Loodianah to Peshawur.

Mr. J. E. Rowe, Extra Asst. Comr., to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Loodianah.

Mr. C. P. Elliott, Deputy Comr., on return from furlough, is re-posted to the Loodianah District.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, Asst. Commissioner, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comr. of Muzaffargarh.

Major F. Miller, offg. Deputy Comr., Muzaffargarh, is transferred to the Gujranwala District as offg. Deputy Comr., on being relieved by Mr. Tremlett.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, offg. Deputy Comr., Gujranwala, is appointed to special duty from the date of his being relieved by Major Millar.

Capt. R. P. Nisbet, Asst. Comr., on return from furlough, is posted to the Shahapore District, to officiate as Deputy Comr., on the departure on leave of Capt. E. C. Corbyn.

This cancels Punjaub Gazette Order No. 516, dated 19th February 1872.

Major G. H. Basevi, offg. Cantonment Mag. of Mecan Meer, is appointed Cantonment Mag. of Umballah, vice Major E. A. C. Lambert, who has vacated.

Capt. M. M. Procter, offg. Cantonment Mag. of Umballah, to officiate as Cantonment Mag. of Mecan Meer.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 2nd Feb. 1872, appointing Capt. Gordon Byrn, 5th Goorkha Regt., to officiate as Station Staff Officer during the absence of Capt. Codrington, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 27th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Kelly, 1st Punjaub Infantry, to receive medical charge of No. 3 Punjaub Light Field Battery, arrived in course of relief from Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 26th idem.

5th Punjaub Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated 5th Feb. 1872, making the following temporary arrangement, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1872 :—

Lt. G. Gaisford, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr-mr. in addition to his other duties, until further orders, vice Lt. Conolly, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 18	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Mar. 11	Friday	Aug. 2
„	„ 18	„	„ 9
„	„ 25	„	„ 16
„	Apr. 1	„	„ 23
„	„ 8	„	„ 30
„	„ 15	„	Sept. 6
„	„ 22	„	„ 13
„	„ 29	„	„ 20
„	May 6	„	„ 30
Friday	„ 13	Monday	Oct. 7
„	„ 20	„	„ 14
„	„ 27	„	„ 21
Friday	„ 31	„	„ 28
„	Jun. 7	„	Nov. 4
„	„ 14	„	„ 11
„	„ 21	„	„ 18
„	„ 28	„	„ 25
„	July 5	„	Dec. 2
„	„ 12	„	„ 9
„	„ 19	„	„ 16
„	„ 26	„	„ 23
„		„	„ 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 12	Monday Aug. 26
„	„ 26	„ Sept. 9
„	Apr. 9	„ „ 23
„	„ 23	Tuesday Oct. 8
Monday	May 6	„ „ 22
„	„ 20	„ Nov. 5
„	Jun. 3	„ „ 19
„	„ 17	„ Dec. 3
„	July 1	„ „ 17
„	„ 15	„ „ 31
„	„ 29	1873.
„	Aug. 12	„ Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 12	Monday Sept. 23
Monday	Apr. 8	Tuesday Oct. 22
„	May 6	„ Nov. 19
„	June 3	„ Dec. 17
„	July 1	1873.
„	„ 29	„ Jan. 14
„	Aug. 26	

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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Three Months	„	14	0 0
One Month	„	5	0 0
One Week	„	1	8 0

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	„	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLARTON—March 1st, the wife of Mr. H. Clarton, of a daughter.

RICKS—February 25th, at Bellary, the wife of W. H. Rick, Esq., Inspecting Post Master, 1st Dn., of a son.

[illegible] at Poonamallee, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Christianna Lenaine, aged 97 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872.

WE trust it will turn out that the *Observer* has been misinformed as to the policy the American Government has determined to adopt if England repudiate the Treaty of Washington. There can, unhappily, be no doubt that the Treaty must be repudiated. Mr. Gladstone, indeed, with his usual perverseness, has chosen to maintain that there is no ambiguity in the language of the Treaty, and that there can, and shall, be only one meaning in its words, namely, that the arbitration is limited to claims for direct losses caused by the ravages of the *Alabama* and other cruisers. But every one else now admits that the phraseology of the Treaty is loose enough to give some show of plausibility to the assertion of the American diplomatists that they intended to refer claims for indirect as well as direct damages to the arbitrators. Our true line of defence, though the Ministry has refused to take it up, is that our representatives at Washington and the English Cabinet had no intention of making the extravagant concession the Americans speak of, and that the Treaty is therefore void, having been signed under a misunderstanding. Mr. Gladstone's object, in insisting on the clearness and validity of the Treaty, is of course to throw on the Americans the guilt of repudiation; but the general verdict of impartial criticism is that, while there was sharp practice on one side, there was gross and shameful negligence on the other, or the Treaty would never have been concluded; and the Gladstone Ministry must now pay the penalty of their own incapacity by either tearing the Treaty to pieces or resigning office. If Mr. Gladstone obstinately insists on his claim to hold the Americans bound by his interpretation of the Treaty, he will get no support in Parliament; and we fully anticipate that after Easter the Ministry will simply fall to pieces and go out of office without even putting the House of Commons to the trouble of a division. Mr. Gladstone has brought himself and his favourite doctrine of arbitration into such utter discredit by the result of his experiment of picking out the feeblest and most colourless politicians of both parties, and sending them across the Atlantic to conclude a bargain, or rather a capitulation, with the hardest and keenest diplomatists in creation, that the Ministry would have ceased to exist in the first week of the Session but for the consideration that it would be inconvenient to have a change of Government till a formal reply to the English despatch on the American Case

of the letter is a most unfavourable review of Communist heroism as personified by M. Gambetta. With amazing bad taste he alludes to the fable so often repeated of the manner in which the ex-Dictator lost his eye. In his youth, says the myth, Gambetta was so violent that he plucked out his own eye to spite the schoolmaster. This is quoted by M. Dumas to support his assertion that Gambetta only sees half the truth of the doctrines advocated by the radical party, and that morally, as well as physically, Gambetta is only half a man. We should like to know which of the two shewed himself the best man in the late war—Gambetta or Dumas? The first was—well, everybody knows what he did from morning till night for the defence of his country. The second is entirely lost sight of during those trying times, but rumour says that he was basking himself in the sun of his country-house, writing the *Princesse Georges* in expectation of more lucrative days. The conclusion of this second epistle to the Parisians is in keeping with the vacant tone of thought which pervades the whole letter. "The time has come," he writes, "for us to observe and wait with prudence and firmness. It is by purity of conscience and by uncompromising work that the world must be regenerated. *Tace, ora, et labora*; silence, prayer, and work, says the maxim of ancient wisdom. For my part, I take my stand there. It is useless to advise God: he knows what he has to do, and it is for him to speak." Really, if M. Dumas could not find anything more practical to tell us than that, we should have been just as wise if he had never allowed his manuscript to see the light. If he had plucked out, not one, but both his eyes, he could scarcely have treated us to a more hazy view of present affairs. Let us hope the author of the Dame aux Camelias will take the advice which a London journal gave him after the publication of his first political manifesto: "Return in all haste to your *cocottes*." The task which he has imposed on himself of inculcating morality by magnifying immorality may not procure him exactly the kind of fame he yearns after, but it will, at least, have the merit of being intelligible, a quality which it is charitable to deny to his last effort at universal reformation.

From political writings to political photographs the transition is easy. Never before has there been such a good time for the editors of likenesses. The ruins, the innumerable Communists, the pretenders and their families, public writers, and men of note, are an inexhaustible source of profit. Portraits of the Imperial family are in great request. But none are in such demand as those of the heroes of the insurrection. Their rough heads and defiant miens are most fashionable additions to your drawing-room album. One shopkeeper assured me that during the last nine months she had sold no less than twenty thousand of Rossel's cartes-de-visite and all the other revolutionists in proportion. The Orleanists, accordingly, here have lost a great deal of their popularity, while Henri's manifesto has doubled the sale of his photos. Copies of sketches representing the outrages committed by the Prussian soldiery in Alsace-and Lorraine are also very plentiful. Bismarck and 'Guillaume,' as the Emperor of all the Germans is irreverently called, are always to be seen in every good window collection; and it is needless to add that their rude, Teuton features have generally been caricatured before being placed opposite the camera obscura. One of the most popular hits at the conquerors is a picture showing a mass of German troops of all arms peering eagerly through the railings of the Tuileries, the limit of occupation agreed on, while one French chasseur is mounting guard outside with a look of supreme disdain. On a notice placarded above the enemy may be read the following words:—"*On est prié de ne rien jeter aux ennemaux exposes.*"

The Germans are, I am told, by a friend lately returned from Berlin, a little more practical in their pictorial jokes. In some of the principal streets of the German capital there are shops full of curiously mutilated maps of France. The prominent feature in these geographical essays is the annexation of Lyons and Rheims by continuing the German colour over the French towns. *Ce n'est pas plus difficile que ça.* The intimate acquaintance which the Prussian officer cultivated with silvery-necked bottles during the war may not a little have contributed to the smile of satisfaction which illuminated his countenance as he looks at this promising addition to Fatherland. Then he probably goes home and speaks words of comfort to his captive clock. "If your childish countrymen," he observes, "continue to tear one another's eyes out, you and I will soon be travelling again together in the land of clocks and champagne." To humour their deadly foe's weakness for timepieces, the *Figaro* proposes to-day that M. Bréguet—the famous Parisian watchmaker—should be appointed ambassador at the court of Berlin.

THE RAILWAY EXTENSION TO COLABA.

COUNTER RESOLUTION *NOT* BY GOVERNMENT.

Read very carefully letter on Railway Extension to Colaba from the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways.

(1.) The Consulting Engineer has clearly shown that the difference between the cost of sinking the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and retaining it like all other lines known to mankind on the levels where possible, *must* be over 20,000 pounds sterling, and has *not* shown that it will not be nearer 40,000 pounds.

(2.) The proposed sinking of the line cannot, it is true, be necessary, but it has the advantage of pandering to he prejudices of a few!

(3. It the line is sunk as proposed, there is no doubt, as the Consulting Engineer points out, that on every day when heavy rain-fall occurs traffic will cease. However, as under any circumstances "The Railway is a nuisance," the more frequently it stops the better.

(4.) An overbridge at Church Street is indispensable, and though, in all similar instances of overbridges near important terminal points, overbridges of the standard dimensions have had invariably to be increased, to meet the requirements of traffic, still Government cannot lose sight of the main feature in this case, that the railway is a nuisance, and should be reduced to the smallest possible standard dismensions.

(5.) That the alterations certain to be required in a year or two will then cost several times as much as the proposed bridge now, is not a matter which comes within the province of Government to consider.

(6.) As regards the Colaba reclamation, though it is plain to all thinking men that traffic of enormous dimensions will inevitably gather to that point on the completion of the railway, it must not be lost sight of that the Railway Company would not avail themselves of valuable space offered to them on the Elphinstone Reclamation ground where little or no traffic need be expected, and therefore no arrangement of sidings to meet probably the greater part of the traffic of this vast continent can be permitted at Colaba.

(7.) Government notice with satisfaction that it is thought "unnecessary to meet any arguments on the "general question." The "arguments urged for years "past by the advocates of the Colaba line," never having yet been met or answered by Government, it is useless to depart now from the sound policy of unreasoning opposition!

This resolution to be registered among the documents of the department relating to—Fitzgerald's Hollow!

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 2ND MARCH.

On the 27th of February a public meeting, attended by the major portion of the Zoroastrian community, was held in one of the Baherkot agiarees to offer thanksgiving to the Almighty for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. After the usual ceremonies performed on such occasions, Dustoor Dadabhoy rose and addressed the audience some sacred texts from the Zend Avesta. A letter from Mr. Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee was afterwards read by Mr. Sorabshow Dadabhoy. The letter spoke in grateful terms of the justice and mercy of the British Raj, and ended with a suggestion to subscribe a sum of money sufficient to obtain a present to be sent to the Prince as a mark of their joy at his recovery, a suggestion which was almost unanimously applauded. An amendment to this soon followed by Mr. Sorabshaw Dadabhoy, seconded by our Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Adurjee Jeevinjee, that the letter be adopted with a slight variation, and a public subscription be set on foot to give scholarships, out of the interest of the sum subscribed, to the successful girls of the "Zartoster Girls' School," and the scholarships to be awarded in the Prince's name. The proposition was at once taken up by the whole audience, and, on the request of Messrs. Eduljee Muncherjee and Dhungersha Dadabhoy, a list was put in circulation, when a handsome sum of money was at once subscribed. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

There were no Sessions in the last month.

The all-absorbing topic here at present is the house tax. It has at last been sanctioned by Government, and Rs. 864 and 2 are decided upon as the tax of each house according to the value of the building. The class under which a house falls is arbitrarily determined upon without due consideration of the value or rental of the property, and that is one of the principal reasons which lead people to object to the tax. Another chief argument is that no such tax is at all necessary. The municipal income is just sufficient to meet all the sanitary wants of Broach.

I am glad to inform you that Mr. Dhadabhoy Nowrojee, the Honorary Secretary to the East India Association, has been placed in possession of full information relative to the grievances of the ryots and inhabitants of this district by the Broach Association, and that documentary evidence has been supplied to the worthy Secretary to be placed before the Select Committee sitting in England. These embrace almost all the local, municipal, and imperial taxation which falls heavily on the ryots.

The revision of land assessment is highly exorbitant. Before, where a rupee was charged, now twenty and twenty-four annas are charged, and people are in a fix to know to what length this will go some day.

The *Jame-i-Jamshid*, it appears quite evident, is born with the ostentatious intention of opposing all reforms. The editor would do well to go to school and study some of Mr. Howard's elementary reading books before he appears in print as will be clearly seen from the translation he has given of a letter of mine which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th February about Mr. Adurjee Jewanjee, our worthy Deputy Magistrate. The reading of this translation gave us, on the one hand, some merriment, and on the other disgust, on account of the pain and alarm the translation might have excited among Mr. Adurjee's friends and relations residing in Bombay. The *Jame-i-Jamshed* is an old humbug, and its very existence in this advancing stage of civilisation is no longer required.

The Broach Association is about to petition the Government to abolish the Civil Hospital altogether if charges are at all to be made for medicine administered there. They say that if the hospital is to be kept only for the convenience of a handful of civilians and about eighty-five policemen, it is high time that the public should growl at the heavy sum of about Rs. 1,000 that has to be paid by them every month. I have also come to know that they have written on the subject to Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, to whose benevolence the hospital owes its existence. I believe the result of this will be satisfactory.

For the dispensary lately brought into existence by the joint labours and money of a few benevolent Parsee gentlemen, Dr. DeSouza is the right man in the right place. He is really a patient, clever, kindhearted, and obliging physician. At the same time, he is always indefatigable; his conduct is highly extolled by all with whom he comes in contact.

Yesterday, at about four o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the house of a Parsee by name Hormusjee Rustomjee. The house was situated in such a thickly loated part of Parseewara, so that if timely aid had not arrived considerable damage to costly houses would have been the consequence. The Municipality is greatly to be blamedf or not keeping a fire engine establishment.

The ryots are not bringing in kupas at all. Kupas and cotton business is entirely at a stand-still.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During Friday and Saturday 181 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.—Mr. White, the Collector of Broach, who is now on circuit, is at present at Ahmode.

FIRE AT SURAT.—On Saturday a fire broke out at Gopipoora, Surat, by which three houses were entirely destroyed.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were eighteen European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A BOAT SUNK.—On Friday evening last a boat laden with ninety casks of cement, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, sank in the harbour. The property is valued at about Rs. 1,000.

FOUND A GOLD ORNAMENT.—A Hindoo girl found a gold ear ornament, set with pearls and emeralds, on the Breach Candy Road on Sunday. It had been made over to the Commissioner of Police.

MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—We see from the *Guzerat Friend* that Mr. Premchund Roychund, the well-known Hindoo broker, who was a widower for some years, has recently married at Surat.

SASSOON'S MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We observe that a lecture, entitled, "Notes on the Physical Geography and Ethnography of Central Asia," will be delivered by Mr. William Martin Wood, in the Mechanics' Institute, to-morrow evening.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—William Wallace, a seaman of the ship Manilla, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE S. S. MIREFIELD, 654 tons, Captain W. Loudon, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (January 26th, Gibraltar 3rd, Malta 8th, and Suez 17th February), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Crawhall and three children, and two European servants.

THE S. S. VIRAGO, 1,475 tons, Captain James Mills, arrived on the 3rd March from London, via Suez Canal January 28), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Molwo Cain and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Larmenie, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. Hill and son, Mr. Marsh, Mrs. Lightfoot, Mr. Dalziel, and Master Rowell.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (March 1st) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Cunningham, Captain Galloway, Mr. Lang, Dr. Day, Captain Merewether, Staff Surgeon Fowler, Miss Bowhill, Mr. Hume, Miss Grindell, Lieut. and Mrs. Keily and infant, one warrant officer of the Medical Department, twenty-one women, and one boy—troops of 66th Regiment and R. A.—and thirty-four deck passengers.

We hear that on the afternoon of the 20th instant the Italian barque San Nicolo, laden with a cargo of coals from Swansea, grounded on the edge of the Eastern Sands, about two miles from Eastern Grove beacon, and became a total wreck the following morning. It appears that this unfortunate circumstance occurred owing to a sudden shift of the wind when the vessel was in the narrowest part of the channel, which diverted her head towards the Sands, causing her to ground before anything could be done to prevent it.—*Rangoon Mail.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

MARCH.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	H. M.	Ft. In.	H. M.	Ft. In.
6	57 m	2 7	1 22 m	0 10
8	50 a	4 7	1 49 a	5 4
8	32 m	2 9	2 23 m	1 9
9	48 a	5 3	2 56 a	5 11
9	39 m	3 10	3 55 m	3 1
10	32 a	5 7	3 55 a	4 6
10	32 m	4 10	4 40 m	4 6
11	10 a	7 2	4 44 a	7 0
11	21 m	5 7	5 21 m	5 8
11	46 a	7 5	5 57 a	7 1
	.....	.....	5 59 m	6 7
0	2 a	6 6	6 6 a	6 3
0	20 m	7 5	6 34 m	6 1
0	42 a	6 6	6 46 a	6 6

Tuesday..... 5
Wednesday .. 6
Thursday 7
Friday 8
Saturday.. .. 9
Sunday ... 10
Monday..... 11

Moon—New, 9th, 5h. 43m., p.m.

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For Southampton—Mr. G. Toogood and Mrs. Duckering.
For Aden—Hajee Mahomed bin Ebrahim.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND LADY MAYO.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 15th Feb.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, Parell.

SIR,—On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, I am desirous of expressing to your Excellency and the Government of India the deep sorrow with which the mercantile community of this place has heard of the assassination of the Viceroy, and the unfeigned sympathy which is felt for Lady Mayo. It would be out of place here to attempt to eulogize the late Viceroy; the amiability of his personal character and his earnest devotion to the duties of his high office have commanded the respect and esteem of all.—I have, &c., W. G HALL, Chairman.

From G. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to W. G. HALL, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Private Secretary's Office, 2nd March.

SIR,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of condolence which you have addressed to him on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce on the melancholy occasion of the assassination of the late Viceroy. His Excellency will gladly convey to the Government of India and to Lady Mayo the deep sorrow which is felt by the mercantile community of this city, and he feels sure that the sympathy which you so feelingly express will be received with heartfelt gratitude, and that the knowledge that the earnest devotion and entiring energy with which Lord Mayo discharged the duties of his high office have been so truly appreciated will hereafter be a source of the greatest gratification. At present the one feeling among all must be the deepest grief for his loss and regret that he should have been cut off when his life was so valuable to India.—I have, &c.,

G. S. FITZGERALD,
Private Secretary.

STATEMENT OF RAW COTTON BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Major Moore, the Acting Cotton Commissioner, we see that for the weeks ending 7th and 15th February, 78,313 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water, 723 cwts. were imported from the Persian Gulf, 1,769 cwts. from Sind, 9,592 cwts. from Cutch, 23,016 cwts. from the British Concan, and 43,213 cwts. from British Guzerat. From another statement we see that during the week ending 3rd and 10th February, 214,998½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 73,181½ cwts. by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 135,215½ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, and 6,601½ cwts. by the East India Railway.

HIGH COURT.—5TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

697-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Dulsookraj Ramlal [and others v. Ramdayal Kossowlall and others—No appearance.

51-72—Jefferson and Payne—Kassumbhoy Kurrumbhoy v. Sha Jugjeevundass Hurjee—No appearance.

55-72—C. Tyabjee—Jadowbai, widow, v. Manockchund Labhchund—No appearance.

59-72—J. Gopall—Doorga Jetha and others v. Angellino Vallaeares—No appearance.

61-72—H. Hope—Fallonjee Pestonjee v. William Stephens and another—No appearance.

67-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Pochajee Sorabjee and another v. Cowasjee Nowrojee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

41-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Babajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Barmul Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch.

747-70—H. Hope—Pestonjee Soobhajee v. Raghoo Balloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

203-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and others v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and another—Manisty & Fletcher.

350-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurang.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchund Mothkundas v. Custoorchund Tarrachund and others—Keir, Prescot, and Witter.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vassonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Issues settled.

301-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdman Poonsey and others v. the G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council, &c., v. Haji Essa Haji Fudla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

FOR FURTHER DEDUCTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sunfook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

668-71—C. Tyabjee—Mahomed Oosman and another v. Narayen Govindjee.—No appearance.

684-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee v. Irani Roostam K.—No appearance.

824-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayak Mungesh v. Nanabhoy Pandoorung—No appearance.

24-72—Moonshi—Vessa Maga and another v. Bhowaneshunker Damodher—No appearance.

28-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Goverdhun Purshotumdass v. Jamsetjee Pallonjee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

52-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia v. Kirpal Jairaz—No appearance.

54-72—C. Tyabjee—Jadowbai, widow, v. Premchund Dhurrumchund—No appearance.

56-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy v. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee B.—No appearance.

58-72—In Person—Nowrojee Jejeebai v. Bai Jewanbai—No appearance.

64-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Pir Bawa v. Jacob Jan Mahomed—Dallas and Lynch.

66-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Natha and others v. Bhowaneshunker Damoodhur—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

280-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

563-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE FATHE SALAM, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Galle (Feb. 3) with a cargo of cocoanuts and timber.

THE SHIP ZELICA, 1,054 tons, Captain Joseph Steven, arrived yesterday from South Shields (October 19) with a cargo of 1,484 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon & Co.

THE SHIP LORD ASHBURTON, 878 tons, Captain S. S. Adey, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (September 14) with a cargo of 1,150 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.

THE SHIP J. P. SMITH, 772 tons, Captain W. H. Williams, arrived yesterday from North Shields (September 20) with a cargo of 1,123 tons and 12 cwts. of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE S. S. RED GAUNTLET, 189 tons, Capt. C. Mann, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,663 bales cotton, 617 bales wool, 262 cwts coir yarn, 16 bales hides 1,437½ cwts galls, 15 bales skins, and Mrs. and Miss Trueman as passengers.

THE S. S. MIREFIELD, 654 tons, Captain W. Loudon, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (January 26th, Gibraltar 3rd, Malta 8th, and Suez 17th February), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Crawhall and three children, and two European servants.

THE S. S. VIRAGO, 1,475 tons, Captain James Mills, arrived on the 3rd March from London, via Suez Canal January 28), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Molwo Cain and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Larmenie, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. Hill and son, Mr. Marsh, Mrs. Lightfoot, Mr. Dalziel, and Master Rowell.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (March 1st) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Cunningham, Captain Galloway, Mr. Lang, Dr. Day, Captain Merewether, Staff Surgeon Fowler, Miss Bowhill, Mr. Hume, Miss Grindell, Lieut. and Mrs. Keily and infant, one warrant officer of the Medical Department, twenty-one women, and one boy—troops of 66th Regiment and R. A.—and thirty-four deck passengers.

We hear that on the afternoon of the 20th instant the Italian barque San Nicolo, laden with a cargo of coals from Swansea, grounded on the edge of the Eastern Sands, about two miles from Eastern Grove beacon, and became a total wreck the following morning. It appears that this unfortunate circumstance occurred owing to a sudden shift of the wind when the vessel was in the narrowest part of the channel, which diverted her head towards the Sands, causing her to ground before anything could be done to prevent it.—*Rangoon Mail.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

MARCH.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	H. M.	Ft. In.	H. M.	Ft. In.
6	57 m	2 7	1 22 m	0 10
8	50 a	4 7	1 49 a	5 4
8	32 m	2 9	2 23 m	1 9
9	48 a	5 3	2 56 a	5 11
9	39 m	3 10	3 55 m	3 1
10	32 a	5 7	3 55 a	4 6
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11	10 a	7 2	4 44 a	7 0
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THE LOST BIG GUN.

THE case arising out of the recent loss in Bombay harbour of the big gun, the property of Government, was called on for its final hearing before Mr. O'Leary at the Small Causes Court yesterday. The plaintiff, Captain Laing, of the ship Jumna, claimed Rs. 1,000 from the Secretary of State, the defendant, for undue detention of the ship before delivery was taken. Mr. Rimington appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, for the defendant. One more witness remained to be examined for the defendant, and he was accordingly called and examined.

Captain George Thomas Robinson said—I am Superintendent of Marine, Bombay. I remember the 10th November last, on which day I met Captain Laing of the Jumna in the lobby of my office. Captain Laing and Captain Clarke were both there. They said, "The gun is lost—it is a bad business." I said I was aware of that. Captain Clarke said, "I suppose you won't send any more boats?" I said, "Certainly not, if that is the way you are going to land the guns." I had heard all about the loss before, and I felt some mistrust in their being able to land any more guns. I don't know if I expressed it. No reply was made to my remark that I remember. They had not made a formal visit to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—I had nothing to do with the selection of the boat that was sent off for the gun. Two or three other vessels have arrived lately with heavy guns—the Dullhun Towers, the Tweed, and the Salisbury, I believe. They were all brought into dock to discharge, but that was at the ship's expense. I am not sure, I do not know if, in the case of the Tweed, the money was refunded by Government. I think they were docked on the same terms (Rs. 400) that I offered to the Jumna.

Mr. Rimington read an extract of a letter from Captain Keays, Executive Commissariat officer at the presidency, in which an opinion was expressed that it was safer to discharge the guns in dock than alongside the ship.

Captain Robinson—I do not agree in that opinion. I do not think it was "extremely dangerous" to take delivery of the guns alongside. In the old Indian Navy we had heavy guns, some of which were 84 and 95 cwt.

Mr. Hearn—That is the case for the defendant. If the Court wishes to see the contract, I will furnish a copy in the course of a week or a fortnight. I have no copy ready.

Mr. Rimington—You have no reason to doubt the correctness of the copy we have put in.

Mr. Hearn—No, I have no reason to doubt its correctness. I know one copy has been forwarded to this country, and another is on the way.

The Judge said he would receive the copy that had been produced, subject to any objection Mr. Hearn might make within a month.

Mr. Rimington—It is not unlikely that this copy has been supplied from the India Office.

Mr. Rimington, in replying on the evidence adduced for the defendant, said he did not propose to make any lengthy remarks. The plaintiff was at a disadvantage, because it was not considered necessary, in the early part of the case, to call a number of persons engaged in marine-mercantile pursuits as to the suitableness of a cotton boat to convey a heavy gun; and only one witness was, therefore, called on that point. If the learned gentleman had known that much stress would be laid on that point, he should have called evidence to show that a cotton boat was not fit to be employed to carry a heavy gun. The principal defence was that no unnecessary detention of the vessel took place, and that no claim ought to be made for detention subsequent to the loss of the gun. Mr. Rimington submitted that the principal issue, as raised on the part of the defendant, was whether or not they supplied a boat that was fitted for the duty assigned her, namely to convey the gun from the ship to the shore? But that was not the real issue. Under the ninth clause of the contract, the duty of the ship was to hoist the gun over the side of the ship and lower it into the boat that was sent to receive it. That was undoubtedly done by plaintiff. It was urged on behalf of the defendant that the gun was not lowered in such a way as would enable a particular class of boat that was sent to receive it. It was a very weak part of defendant's case that the boat that was sent for the purpose was not able to carry even one gun unless it was placed in a particular position, right in the middle in a line with the keel. Defendant required, both as to the breach and as to the muzzle, that the gun should be placed in a line with the keel exactly in the centre. That was, Mr. Rimington submitted, an unreasonable condition and no Honor, sitting as a jury, should decide whether or not, under the contract, plaintiff was bound by such a condition. It was an admitted fact that the breach of the gun was nearly in the centre of the boat, and that it could not bear it. The Court had the evidence of Captain Clarke, a skilled witness, who had considerable experience and special knowledge of the subject, that the kind of boat sent alongside was not suited for the duty assigned her. Captain Clarke said so in unmistakeable terms. Opposed to Captain Clarke's was the evidence of Captain Searle, but Mr. Rimington submitted that he had no knowledge of both Captain Searle and Mr. Ayres on the subject was only theoretical or experimental. It was a matter of great regret that there was not more evidence of men of experience. The evidence for the plaintiff was that, immediately the whole of the gun was fairly placed inside the boat, it began to fill. The Court had it undoubtedly in evidence that the breach was in the centre at the time when the tackle was used to get over the muzzle. The tackle used was a proper tackle, and no claim was made by Government on the ground that it was not so. Commenting upon portions of the evidence of Captain Carew and other witnesses, Mr. Rimington said he did not know why Government selected a cotton boat instead one of their flat-bottomed barges for an experimental measure like this. After all, he submitted that what the plaintiff was bound to do was simply to discharge the gun into the boat that was sent alongside; and that it was no part of his duty under that contract to stow it in any particular part of the boat. It would not be fair to cast upon plaintiff the duty of stowing the cargo. It was the duty of the defendant to stow it. The question for the Court to consider was, whether or not plaintiff had performed his part of the contract. He was not bound to go into dock; and he had nothing whatever to do with the risk of the boat sinking. It was in evidence that the plaintiff's instructions were to go to Calcutta after discharging the cargo. While he was in Bombay he got a special charter, and if he could have left earlier under the charter, he would have proceeded to Calcutta earlier; so he had lost the time. Mr. Rimington, referring to some of the exhibits, mentioned *en passant* that the captain did ask for a barge to be sent, and that he was willing to go into dock if Government undertook to pay the docking expenses.

The Court adjourned the case for a month for the production of the official copy of the contract. Judgment reserved till the 4th April next.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH PARSEE LIFE.

THIS is the season among the Parsees for marrying and giving in marriage, but two marriages in the families of well-known Parsee gentlemen have thrown every other into the shade for the splendour with which they have been accompanied. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit had a son and daughter. Coincidentally, so had Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, son of the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. The parents came to conclusions for the young people, and to-night will see the end of rejoicings which have been going on for the last three weeks because of the double marriage. Mr. Dinshaw feasted his friends for some days in his bungalow at Malabar Hill, and the Hon. Mr. Byramjee has been doing likewise at Breach Candy. We believe the amount of money expended on these rejoicings is almost incredible. Two lakhs of rupees have been quoted as the figure, and the appearance of the compound and house of the member of our Legislative Council nearly bears this statement out. The house stands high on the Breach Candy Road, and in the dark nights it is a conspicuous object at Byculla, and for miles around. Entering the compound the sight is dazzling, and the eyes have to be shaded for a moment before they can discern the details of the illuminations. Over the gateway there is a great blazing ornamental design, and along the path leading to the house there are rails of gas jets. The garden, which is conspicuous for the taste in which it has been laid out, is also brilliantly decorated. The outer circle of curiously-cut cypresses and shrubs is enclosed in gas globes of light. The paths leading to the heart of the compound have lamps tastefully hidden among the leaves, and so cunningly has the principal design over the fountain been devised that, on coming to the end of a path, one is taken by surprise by its sudden brilliance. The parapets are detailed in light. In the middle of the fountain stands a high pyramid of gas globes, the rays of which, glittering on the falling waters beneath, suggest nothing so much as a cascade of diamonds. The house itself is a lofty sight. The pillars in the portico are garlanded with lights; the balcony above is encircled with globes; and the windows being surrounded with them also give the appearance of a number of lovely squares. In fact there is light everywhere. Inside, the effect is not abated. The house is handsomely-furnished throughout from end to end, and the lights are flashed back by numerous mirrors. In the dining room, a magnificent chandelier occupies the centre, and lesser candelabra around seem to compete with the light of day. This large room, when filled with the crowds who are partakers of Mr. Byramjee's hospitality, bears a strikingly picturesque appearance. At one end a nautch company give specimens of their skill, and at the other groups, robed in the pure white dress of the Hindoo or the bright gala dress of the Parsee, are gathered, who discuss things in general and the prospects of the young Benedicts in particular. In an adjoining room, a very large musical box discourses operatic snatches, but its sweet tinkling is not so much appreciated as the performances of the wielder of the tom-tom and the tambura and saranghee in the adjoining room. On the balcony, a Portuguese band adds its efforts to the "concord of sweet sounds" (which seem to be adapted for all tastes), and is specially pleasant at some distance in the compound. Adjoining the room where the musical box unwinds itself in melodious suspirations, there is a bar provided with liquids and comestibles in abundance; and need we say that these are most liberally patronised in an evening when as many as 3,000 people throng the house? In another room the ladies are the presiding spirits, and one of the pleasures of a visit is an introduction to the accomplished niece of our Parsee Baronet, or the spouse of Mr. Nanabhoy and the happy mother of the son and daughter who have joined the family of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. If the conversation flags, a friend may ask the ladies to show their jewels, and it may strike a European ear as more than ordinarily strange that this lady now wears a diamond necklace worth Rs. 50,000, an earring worth Rs. 5,000, and a bracelet worth Rs. 10,000, or that this other lady possesses jewels worth £400,000. Everything seems done on a gigantic scale—light, music, feasting, and jewellery. Turning down a path, one may be confronted by several natives squatting round a cloth containing thousands of letters, and if you ask what the mysterious-looking individuals are about, you will find that they are preparing invitations, which are issued two days in advance. In an adjoining pavilion, 700 people have been entertained daily for the last fifteen days. The nationalities, with one exception,—and that one, very strangely, European—have all been represented at Mr. Byramjee's tables, at which Parsees, Mahomedans, Portuguese, Eurasians, and Jews have each had their turn; and we consider Mr. Byramjee did a beautiful action the other day, when he invited to sit side by side with more distinguished guests the destitute Persians who have s

THE AURORA AT MAURITIUS.

A magnificent display of Aurora Australis was witnessed at Port Louis, Mauritius, on the night of the 4th to the 5th instant. It commenced about 9 P.M., and ended a little after 1 A.M. At first it was generally thought that there was a great conflagration in the southern parts of the island, but as the lurid red light rose and extended on both sides of the meridian, the idea of a fire could not be entertained. Towards 11 P.M. auroral bands began to appear, and for the next 15 or 20 minutes the spectacle was indescribably fine, a number of beams of a faint light stretching a long way up, arranged parallel to each other, and to the magnetic meridian. The bands gradually melted away, the dark-red arch became fainter, and in a short time one of the most beautiful phenomena we have ever seen had given place to the shades of night. This, we believe, is the first time that an Aurora has been observed here, and we shall be curious to know over what extent of the globe it appeared.—*Mauritius Gazette.*

AMBIGUITY OF LANGUAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—We have heard much, in connexion with the Washington Treaty, about "ambiguity of language;" and I think the public may fairly seek some explanation how this "ambiguity" has been brought about.

There was one William Cobbett, who, in spite of numerous faults, was a great and in many respects a typical Englishman, and whose best legacy to his country was an English grammar. In that book he asserts that, as the object of writing is for some one to read what is written, and as the object of reading is to understand, so the great merit of written composition is clearness. He says that an English sentence should be as clear "as a pebbled brook," and he explains how sentences may be so constructed that they shall not only not be liable to be misunderstood, but that they shall be absolutely incapable of being misinterpreted. Yet we still find some of our public men so shamefully ignorant of English that they are incapable of putting words together intelligibly; and the difficulty of those who read their compositions is not so much how to avoid misinterpretation as how to attach, to a labyrinthine maze of solecisms, any interpretation whatever. The clause of the Queen's Message which relates to the South Sea Islands still lingers in my memory, and the confusion of its relatives and antecedents is such as would be disgraceful to a charity boy.

Besides a prevalent neglect of simple rules of composition, we have seen of late years, among people supposed to be educated, a very remarkable ignorance of the meaning of common words. Men, even of some culture, write down "fallacy" when they mean "error," or "theory" when they mean "hypothesis;" or they use vague adjectives, quite incapable of expressing any definite degree of the qualities they denote. Many of the members of a learned profession have lately set their names to a paper in which it is said that something has been "immensely exaggerated"—however much that may mean. It is to be feared that an admiration of fluency has been unduly encouraged among us by the exploits of public speakers; and that accuracy, whether of style or of language, has fallen into undeserved disrepute. No person who was accustomed to be accurate, or to consider the meaning of words and sentences, could have permitted a phrase like "growing out of" to remain within the four corners of a document by which two great nations were to be bound.

You have lately recorded, sir, the determination of the Germans to use their own language as their instrument of diplomatic intercourse, and have said that the example thus given is one likely to be followed. If so, it behoves us to set the schoolmaster to work, and to train up statesmen who, in whatever else they may be deficient, shall at least be masters of English. Of that commodity our present rulers give us quantity without stint; but it is high time that we should demand quality as well. Ambiguity may sometimes arise from absence of meaning, and sometimes from a desire to deceive or betray; but it arises in nine cases out of ten from no worse cause than ignorance and carelessness.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

NEW SUEZ CANAL BILLS OF LADING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SHIPPING AND MERCANTILE GAZETTE."

Sir,—A committee of Steamship Owners trading to the East, and another committee of Merchants shipping goods by their steamers, has each had lately under consideration a new Form of Bill of Lading, intended to be adopted by both parties, and called "The Eastern Trade Bill of Lading." It seems that these several committees, having come to an agreement as to the form of the proposed document, now desire that it shall also be adopted by the Underwriters, who insure the goods shipped under it; and, to this end, copies of the Bill in question have been, and are being, submitted by the Merchants concerned to their Underwriters, with a request that this document shall in future be attached to the Policy, and form, in some sense, a part of the contract of insurance. "In some sense;" but in what sense, and, precisely, with what effect, appears to be yet undetermined. The Merchants have not yet, apparently, quite made up their minds as to what they want. So far as the Underwriters, so far as I can learn, yet see clearly what it would be expedient for them to agree to. The following remarks are offered as a contribution towards the discussion, through which alone a clear understanding is, by these parties, likely to be reached.

I. Setting aside for the present the particular form of Bill of Lading now in question, it may be well to consider, with some care, what a Bill of Lading is, for this is a point on which, strange as it may seem, there is some want of clear ideas. In its simplest form, a Bill of Lading contains three things—(1) a receipt for the goods shipped; (2) an undertaking to deliver them at the destined Port; and (3) a stipulation fixing the rate and the time of payment of the freight. Nothing more is necessary; though, to judge by the common forms of the document, much more is, and has long been, deemed desirable. If it contained nothing more, the rights and liabilities of the parties would be quite sufficiently defined by the law applicable to common carriers, which has effect wherever British jurisdiction extends, whether the carrier works by land or by sea. And to attach such a Bill of Lading to the Policy would have no material effect. But, as everybody knows, the law is, and long has been, largely superseded by special stipulations on the face of the Bill of Lading; and this because the carrier desires to avoid some of the liabilities with which the law would saddle him. Indeed, of late years, and especially since carrying has become much the business of powerful companies, this desire has shown itself in lists of exemptions which have, as to some forms of the Bill of Lading, placed the Shipper at the mercy of the Shipowner to an extent which is almost ludicrous. In all Bills of Lading this list of exemptions forms the greater part of the document; but in the "Eastern Trade Bill of Lading" it has been reduced to moderate limits. It also seems to contain nothing which the Shipowners may not fairly ask for, or which the Shipper (as such) need much hesitate to grant.

II. Now, as to the effect of attaching the "Eastern Trade Bill of Lading" to the Policy, with (as is now proposed) words added to the Policy, whereby the terms of the Bill are recognised and adopted by the Underwriter.

The first and most obvious effect is to fix the Underwriters with notice of the terms of the contract under which the goods have been shipped, and, *pro tanto*, to deprive the Underwriter, who shall have paid under his Policy any loss for which, by the Carriers' Law, the Shipowners would be liable, of his (the Underwriter's) power afterwards to sue the Shipowner in the name of the Assured. The Assured having given up his right to sue, can no longer transfer it to the Underwriter, and the Underwriter agrees to do without it.

But now we come to more questionable matter. So far we have dealt (I.) with losses covered by the Policy, and also, to some extent, by a simple Bill of Lading, containing no exemptions in favour of the Shipowner; and (II.) with losses covered by the Policy, and also by the particular Bill of Lading in question, and have assumed that the effect of attaching the Bill of Lading is, at all events, to give to the Underwriter notice of its contents, and to obtain his assent to it. But the language used by some of those who advocate the use of the new Bill of Lading implies that some further effect is anticipated. It would appear that the Shipper expects that some, or all, of the causes of loss, or of expense, which by this Bill of Lading it is agreed the Shipowner shall not be liable to, are, *ipso facto*, to be transferred to, and accepted, and for the future borne exclusively by the Underwriter.

Undoubtedly, if by the terms of the Policy itself the Underwriter has already accepted the risks thus vaguely referred to, he will remain, as he has hitherto been, liable to them; and he will also give up any right he might otherwise have had to sue the Shipowner over. To this extent, then, the effect is to increase the burden he takes upon himself. But some of the liabilities from which the Shipowner, by this Bill of Lading, exempts himself, clearly do not come within the terms of the Policy if taken by itself; and, as to some others, it is at least doubtful whether they are covered by the Policy. As to both these classes of risk, it is much to be desired that the attachment of the Bill of Lading to the Policy should not be taken by the Shipper to signify more than it is, by the Underwriter, accepted for. To renounce a right over against the Shipowner as to risks already insured against, but still properly bearable by the Shipowner, is one thing—to accept, by a side wind, risks not previously contemplated, is quite another.

One word, in conclusion, as to the attitude taken by the underwriters in this matter. They have no desire to interfere in what does not concern them. The contract of affreightment does not, in itself, concern them, and if, by its being attached to a Policy, or inserted into the Policy, they become concerned in it, all they desire is to have the purpose of this step clearly defined. It matters little to an Underwriter what are the dimensions of the risk he takes, provided its demensions are clearly stated, and he gets an adequate premium. What the Shipper chooses to relieve the Shipowner of, and saddle upon the Underwriter, the Shipper must ultimately pay for. What he saves in freight he will, in the end, pay for in insurance. The settlement of the Bill of Lading is the proper business of the Shipowners and the Shippers. And if, in attaching it to the Policy, they will say precisely what they mean, they will find no difficulty in arranging the terms on which their programme may be completed.—Yours obediently,

Liverpool, 7th Feb. 1872. D.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is the Unrivalled Restorative for Weak and Sickly Children.—Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," states: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and and that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients pref er it to the pale oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE STARVATION AT TIENTSIN.

An eye-witness who has lately travelled through the suffering districts around Tientsin says—

The recent distress among the people of Tientsin and surrounding district is alarmingly great. Thousands of those who have lost their all by the storms and inundation, are gathered by the officials into large temples in and about the city. Some find shelter in the numerous temple buildings, and others are crowded into matsheds arranged in the temple courts. These rude sheds, or tents, afford but a miserable and inadequate shelter from the keen cold and pitiless winds which prevail at this season of the year. Proof of this is sadly patent in the number of dead found every morning, and especially after a very cold night, who have literally died of starvation. Still, it is gratifying that the Government officials are really doing something, and much to meet the demands of this trying exigency. They are also nobly seconded by liberal contributions from all classes of the native residents. To those poor people gathered in the temples, food is distributed twice daily, though in quantity not enough for one good meal. Many private gentlemen also visit these places, and relieve in various ways. A large number of wadded garments have also been gratuitously supplied to those who needed them. But, while these in the city, under the very eyes of the officials and people are cared for to this extent, a different state of things exists in the villages, where the want is equally as urgent. Soup or food ready-cooked is not supplied there, and up to a recent date many of the villages had not even received a pittance of Government help.

The scenes of misery we saw were of a nature to move the most callous heart—they baffle description. Many houses were in ruins, and their former occupants were either in the city or crowded into another hut with the family who owned it, and had barely room enough therein for themselves. Two families crowded into one little room was a frequent sight; the kang or platform on which they sleep, being divided between them. The husbands and fathers in these cases generally being absent, trying to pick up a living elsewhere. In one hut, without a door to keep out the biting cold, was a woman with her five children, all crouching together on a kang; all in a half naked state, and what garments they had were of the thinnest cotton, hanging in rags about their persons. They had no bedding, no fuel, no food. The doors, door-frames and part of the furniture had been broken up and used for fuel to cook their food or warm their room in the severely cold weather. Some whose houses had fallen in the storms had not only been unable to re-build the mud walls, but had been compelled to carry to Tientsin the door and rafters, and sell them for any price they could get in order to buy food. Men who had been pretty well to do, having a little land cultivated, a donkey or bullock to assist in their farm labour, were reduced to most pitiable straits. Their cattle dead, farm implements sold or burnt, grain and straw all gone, and they reduced to a state of starvation.

THE MARINE BOARD ON THE LOSS OF THE KALODYNE.

The *Government Gazette* of Saturday contains the Report of the Marine Board on the loss of the Kalodyne on the coast of Mapou. We are told the course steered after making Round Island "would have taken the vessel safely along the usual track," but that the vessel must have experienced strong southerly currents. Nothing was visible but Flat Island Light, and so hazy was the weather that the distance of the light could not be ascertained, and there was no object by which to take a cross bearing. Any one would suppose that the Board having established these facts intended to praise instead of blame the captain. But mark what follows:—"The captain was asleep instead of being alert and watchful over the valuable interests confided to his charge. He took no account of the currents; the course he steered after sighting the land—W. b. N.—would have taken him right on to Round Island, and as he did not see it his suspicions should have been aroused. "Special care and caution was therefore called for, that the vessel still continued steering the same W. b. N. course until she ran on the reef off Mapou."

The Board then says in the same sentence that had the captain been awake, it is not probable there would have been any other result, but he "*could not have been reproached with want of due attention to the safety of his vessel*," although "*it is impossible to acquit him of want of due attention to his duty.*" In the midst of these conflicting opinions the Board came to the unanimous decision that the Kalodyne was lost by the fault of the master. According to the Board to be vessel was steering *right wrong* upon the reefs, and after this conclusion it was useless to attempt to prove that the course steered was the correct one. The strong currents to the north of the island have been known for a century, and a reference to the sailing directions would have been a sufficient guide if properly followed. The two men at the helm from 10 to 12-15, at which latter hour the vessel struck, saw Flat Island light, one man perfectly well, the other distinctly. Yet the captain states that from 10 P.M. the weather was too thick to see the light. We believe the Flat Island light is strong enough to be seen at a much greater distance in heavy weather, and we speak from personal experience.

The penalty for having lost this vessel, it must be admitted, is a very slight one. The Board having unanimously established that the vessel was lost by the fault of the master, it seems to us it could not do otherwise than recommend that he should be deprived of his certificate for a certain time.

The Board should remember that it had to make the inquiry and give its opinion as to the facts, leaving to the Board of Trade to modify the recommendation or mitigate the verdict of the local Board. It is then when the master can bring to bear in his favour his many voyages and his former skill and care as a commander and navigator, for any definitive decision can only be come to by the Board of Trade.

The report of the Board concludes with instructions to vessels approaching the north of the island which would have been very useful if they had not been thoroughly well known to every master of any experience in these seas.—*Mauritius Gazette.*

PRINCE BISMARCK ON CLERICALISM IN PRUSSIA.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 9.)

Prince Bismarck made a remarkable speech on the policy of the Prussian clerical party in the Berlin Landtag last week. The Hanoverian deputy and ex-Minister, Herr Windhorst, who is the leader of this party, having complained that the Catholics are not placed on an equal footing with the members of other religions in the country, and that they are excluded from the Ministry, the higher places in the Civil Service, and the professorships at the universities, the Prince replied that, in his position as President of the Ministry, he must repudiate any obligation in regard to filling up places in the civil service according to the proportion of Catholics in the country, and that he would never admit such an obligation. "It is possible, he said, "that the statistical department may have furnished some information on this head, but I neither know what it is nor do I trouble myself about it. The statistical department makes many calculations with whose tendency I have nothing to do." (Laughter.) "It is stated that I have no colleagues of the Catholic religion in the Ministry. I regret this very much, but we of the Ministry require a majority which shall be ready to give a decisive support to the policy adopted by the Government. Does the previous speaker believe that we can expect this from a member of his party?" "The existence of a specially religious party in a political assembly," Prince Bismarck continued, "is in itself a monstrous phenomenon. By this means a province is exercised on all the Catholic members to join the party if they do not wish to expose themselves to hostility and make religion the subject of parliamentary debates." (Cheers.) "I adhere to the principle that each religion should be allowed perfect freedom, without therefore considering it necessary that it should be represented in the Government departments in the same ratio as in the population. Every other religious body has as much right to claim this as the Catholics—the Lutherans as well as the Jews; and I have found that it is just the latter who are the most distinguished by their special intelligence for administrative work." (Great and capacity laughter.) "When I returned from France to devote myself to home affairs, the centre (clerical) party, which had just been formed, seemed to me a party whose policy was directed against the predominance and unity of the State. . . . I hoped that the Government would find support in a Church party, which would render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; but instead of this I heard with sorrow that in their speeches and utterances in the press, before the elections, the clericals had not a good word to say for the Government. Although the testimony of Pius IX. and the bishops shows that the Catholic Church has reason to be satisfied with the regulations of the State, and the honourable position assigned to it, this agitation assumed such proportions that I was compelled to take precautionary measures. . . . Complaints have also been made about the abolition of the 'Catholic department' in the Ministry of Religion. This department had in course of time assumed such a character that it appeared to represent only the rights of the Church against those of the State. I therefore proposed some time ago to the Emperor that, instead of maintaining this department, it would be better to allow a Papal nuncio to be accredited to the Court here, whose position could not lead to any misunderstanding, and who would inform us without reserve of the wants and demands of the Church. I did not, however, venture to take any further steps in the matter, as public opinion in general seemed adverse to the proposal." The Prince concluded by urging the House to avoid "the great calamities which theological discussion would bring on the Fatherland." "We must do all we can," he said, "so to arrange matters as to have the least possible concern with religion in our parliamentary proceedings. It is the earnest wish of the Government that each religion, and above all the Catholic, which is so much respected and professed by so large a portion of the people, should have perfect freedom of action in the Prussian State. The Government has nothing to do with dogmatic discussions; every dogma, whether we believe in it or not, which is adopted by so many millions of our countrymen must be sacred both to the Government and the rest of the population. But we cannot admit the claim of any ecclesiastical authorities to have a share in the power of the State, and we consider it necessary, in the interest of peace, to restrict them within their proper province. A Government which adheres to the principle of religious equality must not be asked to adopt a sectarian policy; we have no special State religion in this country."

A Yankee paper, wishing to compliment a livestock journal, says it is edited by a man whose head is chuck full of live stock.

"Vill you dake sumding?" said a German teetotaller to a friend while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Vell, den, let us dake a walk!"

The Gaiety advertises "Mr. Toole in two piece a." This must be a very glass ly spectacle, Poor Mr. Toole! It is to be hope l he will "Pull himself together" again.—*Hornet.*

THE EFFECTS OF A GRAIN OF STRYCHNINE.

A man in Harrisburg recently attempted to commit suicide by taking a grain of strychnine. The skill of his physician having saved his life, he narrates his experience for the benefit of science. He says—"In the course of five minutes I began to feel slight cramps in the calves of my legs. The cramps increased in intensity, and extended to the feet and thighs, causing the most intense pain." I attempted to rise from the chair, but fell to the floor with convulsions in the lower extremities. Unsuccessful attempts were made to bathe my feet in hot water, each effort to raise me bringing on a violent paroxysm, in the last one of which I thought my jaws had become unhinged. I was now perfectly paralysed from the hips down and suffering the most excruciating pains, which began to extend upward; the muscles of the shoulders and neck soon being considerably convulsed; the forearms still being free from pain. I now prepared for the final struggle, which I knew must be near at hand, as I had become rigid from the neck down, save the forearm. The convulsions of the muscles were becoming fearful, and the torture awful to endure. My hands were drawn into my sides, with the fingers drawn apart, and slightly bowed, and the jaws became rigid. I felt myself raised as if by some mighty power, and fixed immovably, with only myfeet and head touching anything. I became unconscious of everything except my own agony, which was now beyond all description. I could feel my heart fluttering, and my brain beating and throbbing with an irregular motion, as though at every beat it would burst from its confinement. Every joint was locked, and every drop of blood seemed stagnated. I remember thinking it could not be long thus, when I must have lost consciousness. I remember nothing more until I felt a sensation of relief, as though the garments of death, which had been drawn over me, were now being drawn back. Those terrible cramps seemed to be descending towards my lower limbs. A feeling of relief stole over me, and I began to be again conscious. From that time I resumed consciousness, when I was entirely free from cram, with the exception of a little in the feet. I had but one attack of cram afterwards, which was immediately relieved by a dose administered by my wife—the doctor having left for a short time—and when he returned I felt that the poison was completely neutralised." He is not likely to try strychnine again.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 9.)

The Russian *Invalid* reviews the measures which have been adopted by the Russian War Department during the past year for reorganizing the army. The consequence, it says, of "the destruction by Prussia of the whole of the old political edifice of Europe," which has made her "the first power on the Continent," has been a formidable development of the armaments of the chief Continental States. The events of the last few years "have shown that war now demands numerous armies, which can only be created by the adoption of obligatory military service for all, and by the formation of considerable reserves of men exercised in the profession of arms. A State should also be always ready quickly to mobilize its armies, and to provide them, by precautionary measures taken in time of peace, with the necessary means for sustaining a desperate conflict." The Russian War Department has accordingly taken steps for placing Russia in a position to meet the requirements of the new system of warfare. "Two commissions have been labouring to settle the principles of a new system of obligatory service and of a new organization of the army. . . . The first has advanced so far in its task that all the principles of military obligation may now be regarded as ripe for legislative consideration. . . . As to the second, its labours have in this instance been directed to the composition of tactical unities, and to the rules for recruiting with regard to the term of service, to the formation of reserves, and to the very complicated combinations the purpose of which is to place the tactical organization of the troops in unison with their territorial distribution. The diversity of the political, ethnological, and economical conditions of the empire makes the task of this commission very difficult. Its purpose can only be attained by reconciling two conditions which seem at first sight incompatible: the greatest possible rapidity of mobilization in time of war with a military budget fixed as low as possible in time of peace and a system of obligations imposing the least possible burthens on the people. "Pending the settlement of these questions," continues the *Invalid*, "various changes have been made in the army to prepare it for the new organization. An annual contingent of from 150,000 to 160,000 men is now required by the law of 1870 of six thousand which was carried out in 1870 and 1871; the standard of instruction and the material condition of officers and sub-officers have been raised; and a fourth battery, which will probably soon be followed by a fifth, has been added to each brigade of artillery. At the beginning of the school year 1870-71 a number of pupils in each of the five cadet schools of Moscow, Warsaw, Tchougouyeff, Kieff, and Kazan was 300, and a new school for cavalry cadets was opened at Stavropol. Since then there has been a considerable augmentation in the number of pupils in the military schools. At Elizabethgrad there are now 200 pupils instead of 150, at Moscow and Warsaw 400 instead of 300, at Helsingfors 200 instead of 90, and so on. These schools can now furnish to the army 1,200 educated officers yearly, which, however, is not sufficient to fill all the vacancies." "Instruction detachments" are also attached to the various corps, and the *Invalid* says that they have been very successful in preparing sub-officers for their duties, though, owing to the want of education among the lower classes, it takes from four to five years to complete the course of study. It is therefore important to retain skilled sub-officers in the service, and with this object their pay and pension have been increased. Special attention has also been paid to the hospital department; a plan is now under consideration for increasing the number of medical officers and reducing the term of service qualifying them for pensions, and the reorganization of the military medical schools (of which Moscow and Warsaw (each of which contains 300 pupils) is stated to have produced very satisfactory results. The administrative machinery of the army was tested last year by suddenly ordering the reserves in certain districts to return to the ranks; the *Invalid* says that these trials showed great practical knowledge on the part of officials, and that they will be repeated yearly. Changes are also to be made in the rules for keeping up communications, furnishing supplies, &c., to troops in the field, which are to be modified in accordance with those adopted in the Prussian army. During the past year the staff officers have been practically exercised in surveys and tactics, have made reconnaissances, and been employed on all the branches of staff duty at sham-fights and reviews. Considerable progress has been made in the Intendance. A reserve of officials has been established for employment in case of war, and sufficient stores of all kinds (including medical instruments and medicine) have been accumulated to provide for all emergencies. The manufacture of guns for the artillery is not yet complete; the established number is four for every thousand men of cavalry and infantry. The fortresses are now nearly all finished, but "every year shows the necessity for new improvements." Finally, the corps of engineers have been provided with telegraphic apparatus, iron pontoons, and all the requisites of military transport.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Monday Jan. 29.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30.)

The resumption of the Attorney-General's speech showed that June, 1868, had been reached in the narrative of the case; and he stated that at this time the claimant's friends had received intelligence from South America and Australia, which made them very uncomfortable; a fact to be gathered from a letter from Baigent to Rouse on the 13th of June. This letter spoke of the claimant's wife as having become the mother of a son, and exulted in this additional difficulty thus put in the way of the succession of the young son of Sir Alfred Tichborne; it referred to statements from Australia in regard to the identity of Castro with Orton, and spoke of Captain Angell, the commander of the ship which took Orton out, being ready to say that the claimant was not Orton—whereas, said the Attorney-General, Captain Angell will appear to swear that he is. In this month claimant went to Liverpool to inquire about the Themis, having dropped the Osprey. Just then too claimant referred to a cheque he had drawn at Melbourne in favour of the captain by whom he was picked up at sea, and it was urged that, if Bogor had drawn the cheque, it would have been conclusive of the case, for the cheque must have come to the banker's, and thus the knowledge of his having been saved would have reached the Tichbornes. Besides, if he drew for the captain, why did he not draw for himself, being not only then, but all the eleven years of his absence in Australia, in utmost need of money? About this time Captain Angell and a Mr. Panell dined in company with the claimant at Mr. Holmes's house, and they would state what their opinion of the identity was. After the death of the Dowager, a mass of papers was deposited in Chancery, which afforded a good deal of information. Amongst them an important letter was produced in a mutilated state—torn presumably by the claimant, for some good reason—but there was not a fraction of Roger Tichborne's diary, and it was questioned whether some of the letters had not been kept back. The bill of costs of Mr. Holmes, which had been withheld, would have afforded an abundance of light on many matters which were now obscure, and the same observation applied to the Bulpitt and other correspondence which it was surmised would have been as enlightening as that of Rouse had been. In September, 1868, it was ascertained that the claimant had been in Chili, and at Melipilla in particular, and that Arthur Orton had been in Chili, and, it being known that he had lived in Australia, commissions were issued to take evidence in those countries; as it was known that the real Roger had visited Chili, though not Melipilla. The history of the Chili Commission, the claimant's shrinking from going with it, and the falsehoods involved, were enlarged upon, as well as the pretext of physical inability, in regard to which the medical evidence was somewhat contemptuously dealt with. The real truth, it was stated, was that claimant did not know Brazil and Rio, and he merely pretended to go to Chili, overland, from Rio, so as to gain some knowledge of the east side of the South American continent, never intending really to go right on to Chili. It was pointed out that the claimant especially avoided seeing M. Jules Perron and Captain Oates, the last persons who saw Roger Tichborne before he went on board the Bella. The claimant having stopped short at Cordova, on the east side of the Andes, it was sought to show by Captain Burton's evidence (who saw him near there) that he was not in training and too stout to cross the Andes; but it appeared that the claimant told Captain Burton that he was recalled to England by letter, which was untrue, as his friends at home believed that he was going by sea direct to Valparaiso, and not by land from Rio. The Attorney-General hinted that the claimant was supplying the Orton family with money, and this with suspicious secretiveness, and it was suggested that he was reluctant to quit the country leaving them unwatched and unfeed. It thus came about that Charles Orton applied to claimant's wife for money, got no answer, went to the defendant's attorney and made an astounding communication. The man was then taken to Lord Arundell, and said he was brother to the claimant—Arthur Orton. This reached the ears of claimant's friends, and Baigent intercommuned with Rouse, in a tone of doleful complaint as to the roundabout conduct of claimant, evincing alarm at the Orton statement, and wondering how "Sir Roger" could have known a sister of Arthur Orton. It was stated that Mrs. Jury had seen claimant at Holmes's office, and declared that he was not her brother Arthur. But if this were the case, it was asked why she and her sisters, who had, it was said, spoken in the same sense, were not called by the plaintiff to put an end to the suggestion of the Orton case. From a letter of Mr. Holmes it appeared that there was great consternation at the discovery that Charles Orton had deposed to the claimant's being his brother, though he had previously told Mr. Scott, Colonel Lushington, and Mr. Bulpitt that he was not; and it was significantly asked why it was that these gentlemen had individual interviews with that person. All the claimant's correspondence with Charles Orton was burnt, excepting two scraps containing promises to send him money, the claimant signing himself "Notro," which is Orton backwards. The Attorney-General pointed out that at this time the plaintiff's friends said Arthur Orton had been in Chili, and could speak Spanish. A letter of Mr. Holmes complained that one from Charles Orton to the claimant's wife had been unanswered; a negligence with caused Orton to make a deposition that the claimant was his brother. This Mr. Holmes said "he could have prevented" if he had been forewarned, a remark on which some strong observations were made. In this letter much was made by Holmes about the rising difficulty of conflicting evidence as to whether or not the claimant was Arthur Orton; and stress was laid on a statement that Arthur Orton had returned from Chili in the Jessie Miller, the name of the ship in which the claimant had stated that he went to Valparaiso. The consternation thereby engendered was noticed—Baigent specially being alarmed, his hopes which were founded on an alleged assertion of Cater, that he knew Thomas Castro and Arthur Orton at Wagga-Wagga as two different persons, the latter being pock-marked, being dissipated by Carter's stating that he was only told so by the claimant. About this time Baigent expressed suspicion that the claimant did not mean to go to Australia; and, in commenting on a letter of his to that effect, it was numerously suggested that, whenever the claimant did not wish to go to a particular place or to see certain persons, he was invariably subject to a fit of spasms. The argument deduced from the correspondence was, that at this time the claimant's friends, and Baigent in particular, felt that the claimant's story was untrue. In the middle of the day the Chief Justice announced that arrangements had been made which would enable him to forego his circuit and continue the hearing of this case.

The Attorney General went on, with great minuteness and elaboration, to trace, from correspondence in which Baigent, Rouse, and Holmes were engaged, the course of dissatisfaction and alarm which culminated in Mr. Holmes's declaration to the claimant. In one place comment was made on a written statement of the claimant to Holmes, "that he had not given money to, or corresponded with, Charles Orton, and did not know Mr. Pittendreigh," which was proved to be untrue; and the statements of Mr. Holmes, that the claimant dared not go to Chili, that the reasons he gave for not going were untrue, that therefore he should withdraw from the case, were emphatically put. The result of the Chili Commission was shown to have been that none of the witnesses knew claimant as Tichborne; and it had the effect, amongst other things, of inducing Mr. Holmes to admit to defendant's solicitor that the claimant was an impostor, and that he was going to indict him. Some significant remarks were made on Mr. Holmes—though he had thrown up what he believed to be a fraudulent case—continuing to give assistance in its conduct, and it was hinted that he had £5,000 depending on the suit. Amusement was produced by the spelling of the name of the claimant, soundly abusing Mr. Holmes, and announcing the intention of the claimant to become a bankrupt, was read. The idea of thus defeating Holmes's bill was, however, deprecated by Baigent, because the bill would be filed, and all its contents become known to the defendants; and strong comment was made on the hesitancy and reticence which had been shown with regard to the bill as well as on the non-calling of Holmes. Based on a letter of Baigent, in which fears about Arthur Orton are expressed, was a suggestion that some attempt had been made, unsuccessfully, to prove Castro and Arthur Orton to be different persons, and Holmes's bill would disclose this. The correspondence on which the address of the day was mainly founded was done with, and it was said that about the time now under consideration Holmes and Rouse fell away."

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL AND THE COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

In the proceedings in the Tichborne Trial of Wednesday the 7th ult., there were one or two somewhat exciting incidents. On resuming his address, the Attorney-General produced a letter which he said would be proved to be in the handwriting of the claimant, signed "ArthurOrton," and addressed to his sister, Mrs. Jury. The letter was as follows:—

Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, June 3, 1866.

My dear and beloved Sister,—It is three years ago since I heard from any of you. I have never heard a word from any one I know since 1854, but my friend, Mr. Stephens, is about starting for England, and he has promised to find you all out and write and let me know all about you. I do not intend to stay much, because he can tell you all about me.

Hoping, my dear sister, you will make him welcome, has he is a dear friend of mine, so good bye.—Arthur Orton.

The Attorney-General afterwards read a letter from Mr. Rose, of the firm of Baxter, Rose, and Norton, the plaintiff's solicitors, stating that he and his son had withdrawn from the case since the 22nd of last month, as they could not concur in united instruction to counsel. The firm would, however, continue their connection with the case.

The Attorney-General then denounced in strong language the "iniquity, injustice, and groundlessness" of the claim to the estates, and unhesitatingly asserted that all the lawyers who lent themselves to its prosecution "made themselves accomplices of the people engaged in the fraud." He said—I have practised for some years in my profession. I have had some practice in cross-examination, and although my powers may have been feeble and ineffective in that respect, as the "enlightened critics" suggest, yet I never met with a case like this, and I don't know that if I remain in practice for another two or three and twenty years that I ever shall again. My mind may be clouded by the strange mystery and obscurity in which this case is enveloped, but I should have thought that the demonstration from Roger Tichborne's handwriting that he had never been at Melipilla was some slight evidence that the plaintiff was a rank, a gross, and an arrant impostor. But I made a mistake. It is a mistake of the claimant. I know what the powers of argument of counsel are, and I have not the enormous acquaintance with the facts of this case that my learned friends on the other side have had from the beginning; otherwise I should have thought that the announcement I have made this morning would by most persons be sufficient to put an end to this case. However, it is not. Those who conduct the plaintiff's case in the face of these arguments, and in the face of this kind of demonstration, must not complain if, by-and-by, I point out that although it is the duty, the sacred duty of the members of my profession, to defend by all legitimate arguments any case that may be entrusted with, and although no man will stand up more indignantly than I will against the imputation that the strictures ignorantly cast upon the bar and upon attorneys, namely, that they ought not to defend persons whom they may suspect or know to be guilty of crime, yet I maintain that the duty of counsel in leading the case to the prosecution of a fraud is a very different matter indeed. And I say that all those lawyers, whoever they may be, who, after the demonstration of the iniquity, injustice, and groundlessness of this claim, lend themselves to the prosecution of it, make themselves accomplices of the people engaged in the prosecution of the fraud. I maintain that, unless the demonstrations I have given are met by argument—unless the facts I have brought forward are demolished—I shall not hesitate, feeling the responsibility of it, yet, knowing that, unworthily, I am for the moment at the head of a great and honourable profession, I shall not hesitate to express my opinion of the course that persons take under such instructions. And now, having thus commented upon what I left off yesterday, on the consideration of the letters written by the plaintiff and the plaintiff's advisers with reference to the Melipilla case. . . .

At a later stage of the day's proceedings,

Serjeant Ballantine said—I have not occupied very much time in court for a very long while, and I am sure your lordship will allow me to express my feeling of gratification that I was not present when the Attorney-General brought to the discomfiture of Peter and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

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